

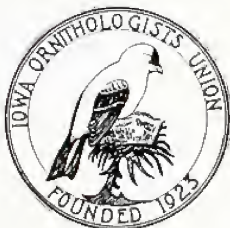
# IOWA BIRD LIFE

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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE  
WINTHROP, IOWA

## FEEDER TROUBLE

By EARNEST W. STEFFEN

1000 Maplewood Drive, N.E.  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Trouble doesn't come singly; it comes in droves, it seems.

It all happened as a result of Grace (Mrs. Steffen) asking me to build a pretty bird feeder with roof and glass so that it would not only be useful but ornamental as well. Since Grace has been on the recovery list following surgery, I had plenty of work, goodness knows, with the major portion of the housework to do and the char duties and all, in addition to my own work. I shouldn't have even considered taking on the extra burden of building a bird feeder. But I was favorably inclined toward the idea and had mentioned at various times that we should have a better means of feeding the birds than the one we have had for the last few years. So I went to work on the feeder.

It took me some time to collect the material, to draw a sort of plan, to determine the dimensions, and then to get the boards cut to size and nailed in place. And it took time to put on an asphalt roof that matched our house roof, and then to find some glass, cut three panes and install them on three sides of the feeder. Grace then painted it and, when we had it done and ready to put up, it seemed quite an attractive bird feeder.

For a number of years we have been troubled with tree squirrels to the extent that we were virtually unable to feed the birds. Daniel's Park is overrun with them. There are so many there isn't enough food for them in the park, so they flock over here and rob the feeders. That poses the problem of what to do about the tree squirrels.

It was necessary last fall to cut down a small mulberry tree just north of the house. When I did that I cut the trunk a few feet up with the idea in mind that this would be a good place for a bird feeder. On this tree stub I perched the new feeder and then put in some sunflower seed and such other feed as we had on hand. Then we watched with great expectancy to see what bird found the feed first. Well, I couldn't watch constantly because I was somewhat behind with my work by this time and I wanted to catch up as much as possible.

When, sometime later, I glanced up to look at the feeder I was much disturbed by seeing a big goon of a squirrel curled up in the feeder as cozily as you please and stowing away the sunflower seed. I chased him away with appropriate noises but that did little good for in five or ten minutes he was back again. We had to sacrifice some sunflower seed but after that we put just stale bread and such-like in the feeder while I had time to think up some way to outsmart that squirrel.

A few days later while shopping at one of the grocery stores, we noticed a plastic feeder that appeared to be rather practical, so we bought one to try out. At the same time we bought a package of their WILD BIRD FEED at 4 lb. for 39¢. As soon as we got home I opened the package to see what sort of stuff it contained that could be classed as WILD BIRD FEED. It was nothing but wheat and cracked corn. Well, goodness sakes, that's nothing but horse feed. I was pretty sure the birds wouldn't eat it, but put some in the feeder anyway.

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What does an artist do for relaxation? This article answers part of the question. Mr. Steffen wrote this as a Christmas letter to send to some of his friends. The Editor, who received a copy of the letter, found it so entertaining he asked for permission to print it in Iowa Bird Life. He believes you will enjoy it, too.—F.J.P.

The plastic feeder we bought could either be hung to a limb with a wire or it could be perched on a pole or pipe. I decided to hang it to a limb with a wire because that would be quicker and would take less time from my work. I remembered too that I had to outsmart the squirrels so I got a fairly long wire and hung the feeder at the end of a limb just south of the house. Then we filled the feeder with some of the WILD BIRD FEED enriched with about an equal amount of sunflower seed.

That worked pretty well. The birds soon found it and we had a steady stream of chickadees, nuthatches, and titmice. Hanging to the limb the plastic feeder was especially adapted to the little birds because birds larger than sparrows would tip the feeder and couldn't remain perched on it. And it appeared that the squirrels couldn't get to it.

When at last it became apparent that the larger birds couldn't feed at this plastic feeder, it dawned on me that now it would be necessary to put up a third feeder. I viewed the matter from all angles and finally decided that the building of the third feeder was mandatory. I had left another tree stub south of the house when I took down a wild cherry tree that was shading our apricot tree. But I was farther behind with my work than ever and for that reason I nailed together a simple tray using the end piece from an orange crate and the thin side boards for the sides. When, however, Grace had it painted, it looked well and wasn't a disgrace.

As I was about to nail it to the top of the stub, I remembered that I had to outsmart the squirrels. I had them licked on the little plastic feeder at the end of the branch and I didn't want them bothering at this feeder, either. So I hunted up a large piece of sheet metal which I had on the premises, cut it to a proper size, nailed it on the top of the stub, and screwed the feeder tray to it. Then just to be sure the squirrels couldn't get to it, I hunted up some more sheet metal and wrapped and nailed that to the trunk just under the feeder. Well satisfied, we put some feed in, but as I passed the small plastic feeder I noticed that the sunflower seed was all out of this feeder. All that was left in it was the horse feed.

I took the little feeder off the wire then and emptied the horse feed into the new feeder tray. Then I filled the little feeder with sunflower seed only and hung it up again. By this time I was still farther behind with my work.

We didn't have much food to put into the tray, so we went to one of the large bakeries and got a big flour sack full of unmarketable bread, cake, and dough-nuts, and we rustled up some suet. Then we came home and filled the tray with this choice food. Blue Jays, two Red-headed Woodpeckers, Starlings and sparrows eat at this feeder, and did they have a joyous time until they got so fed up that all they could do was just sit around! By this time, of course, I was still farther behind with my work.

I believed that now everything was taken care of for a while, so I went back to routine endeavors. Imagine my surprise when I looked up a little later and saw that big goon of a squirrel at the little plastic feeder. I had seen some of the other squirrels come down the limb and try to get to the feeder but they seemed unable to make it. But this big goon hung down by his hind legs, reached down, took hold of the feeder, and pulled it up so he could get the sunflower seed. I chased him away and then decided that a longer wire would fix it so he wouldn't be able to reach the feeder, and that would discourage him. I was getting sort of hot under the collar by this time, but I installed the longer wire and went back to my work.

That particular squirrel didn't come back that day, but next day while I was typing a Christmas letter I looked out the window and saw that big



goon of a squirrel come down the limb, crawl down the wire as easily as you please, swing beyond the roof of the plastic feeder, and drape himself around the circular perch. How he could hold himself there I can't imagine, but there he was filling his ornery hide full of sunflower seed at 30¢ per pound.

If I were a profane man, I could, at this point, have expressed myself eloquently in plain and fancy fashion. I was most thoroughly irate. But by this time I had figured out what I would do if the longer wire didn't work. I had a length of half-inch pipe on the premises, so I got that, cut off a piece that I considered the proper length, and drove it into the ground south of the house. To perch the feeder on top of this pipe required an adapter, which I whittled out of a piece of wood to serve the purpose. All that took time, but when the feeder was in place and filled with sunflower seed, I was well satisfied and was prepared to laugh when any squirrel came along and tried to negotiate this affair. I looked the situation over and was well content. I then hurried back to my work for I was hopelessly behind by this time. This was late in the afternoon and no squirrel bothered again that day.

The next day everything was serene. I was going about my work happily with a fair assurance that the squirrels wouldn't be giving us any more trouble, and I expected to get a lot of work done. At last I felt sure that I had outsmarted that big goon of a squirrel. I had looked out the window now and then to see if squirrels were around and had noticed that a few of them came to the area but none made any effort to climb the pipe. I believed that finally I had them licked and I solemnly congratulated myself.

That same day I was again typing a Christmas letter when I saw that big goon of a squirrel come into the yard, poking his nose into this place and that and making his way to the feeder pipe. He came to it finally by a circuitous route, raised himself on his hind legs, and looked around, probably to see where I was. Then he gave his tail a flick and went up the pipe like a monkey. Like a past master of skulduggery he swung himself up to the circular perch and proceeded to reduce the supply of sunflower seed.

That's when I blew my top. Neighbors came running out of their houses to see where the riot was, and Grace escaped to one of the neighbors and didn't come home for a long time. When I finally simmered down I got a piece of sheet metal and made a baffle plate. This I installed under the feeder. It has been a trying ordeal, but I've had several tranquil days so maybe at long last I have the squirrels outsmarted on those two feeders. In the other feeder I put an old cake from the bakery. Maybe that big goon of a squirrel will eat so much of that cake that he'll get indigestion and kill himself off.

A person certainly can have a lot of trouble sometimes. When I started to build that first feeder I surely had no notion that it would set off a chain of circumstances that would cause me as much work and trouble as I've related. Now I'm so far behind with my work I don't know where to turn next. And then there's that horse feed that they call **WILD BIRD FEED** that the birds won't eat and the squirrels won't either. It just lies there in the two feeders and I don't know what to do with it.

At the moment I don't know when I'll ever catch up with my work, but I do know one thing for sure. I'm not going to buy a horse to eat the **WILD BIRD FEED**.

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## THE 1959 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS IN IOWA

Compiled by WOODWARD H. BROWN

Cloudy, with some rain; overcast, fog and rain; cloudy with a few minutes sunshine. These are typical of the weather descriptions accompanying the 1959 Christmas Census reports received from 22 stations. Despite the unfavorable conditions, the 185 observers again located 92 species, the same number as last year. Davenport reported 66 species, with Aledo, Illinois, finding 59. A number of observers took part in two counts, and several participated in three. This duplication was largely in Cedar Falls and Waterloo, and in the territories along the Mississippi River.

Two species were reported for the first time; the Glaucous Gull from Davenport, and the Common Scoter from Des Moines. The Osprey from Aledo is only the second report of this species.

The Red-headed Woodpecker was reported from 15 stations compared with seven last year, and most reporters considered the winter occurrence of this species worthy of comment. Apparently the abundance of acorns was attractive enough to offset the extreme cold which was experienced in November. There was again a scarcity of some of the winter visitors, and Winter Wrens and Pine Siskins were seen at only two stations. No grosbeaks or crossbills were reported. Red-breasted Nuthatches, which were seen in only two places last year, were distributed a little more widely and five stations each reported one while Aledo reported 11!

There were five Loggerhead Shrikes reported from Shenandoah, and Mrs. F. M. Braley writes the Northern is unknown there. The Iowa Distributional Check-list makes no mention of the Northern from the southwest part of the state, although according to the A. O. U. Check-list its winter range extends even farther south. Birders in that section should be on the lookout for this species in winter.

1. ALEDO, ILLINOIS (15-mile circle centering on Joy, Illinois and including Lake Odessa in Iowa and 12 miles of Mississippi River). Jan. 3; 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Temp. 20° to 25°; wind, 10 to 25 m.p.h., W. Cloudy to clear. Observers (9) in 4 parties: Elton Fawks, Carroll Greer, Richard Greer, Rodney Greer, Theodore Greer, Dr. Nellie Marsh, Peter Petersen Jr., Robert J. Trial, Mike Yeast.

2. CEDAR FALLS (Same area as last year). Dec. 26; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Temp. 37° to 46°; wind, none. Cloudy, with light rain in afternoon, no snow on ground, ponds frozen, river open. Observers (12) in 2 parties: Martin L. Grant, Eleanor Eifert, Willis Chapman, Annette Haffner, Russell Hays, Clarisse Hewitt, John Miller, Maxine Schwanke, Florence Spring, George Swanson, Eloise Williams, Sigrin Wood.

3. CEDAR RAPIDS (7½-mile radius centering on the Federal Building. Cedar Lake, Shaver Park, north along Cedar River; Bever Park, Indian Creek, Lakeside; Ellis Park, Manhattan, Chain Lakes; Riverside Park, south along Cedar River, roadsides to Palo and Beverly). Dec. 19; 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Temp. 26° to 34°; wind, variable but very slight. Overcast in morning, clearing at midday to become overcast later. Creeks slightly frozen but no snow. Observers (14) in 4 parties: Dorothy Brunner, Marilyn Clarke, Seddie Cogswell Jr., Mrs. Lucille Elson, Dr. J. Harold Ennis, Dr. Karl E. Goellner, John Goellner, Mrs. Leonard Grabau, Lillian Serbousek, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Vane, Robbie Vane, Pauline Wershofen, Myra Willis.

4. CLINTON (Same area as last year). Dec. 26; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Temp. 45° to 52°; wind, southeast, 0 to 10 m.p.h. Overcast with fog and

rain, ground covered with 2 to 10 in. old snow, river 40% open. Observers (6) in 3 parties: Lewis Blevins, Elton Fawks, James Hodges, Maurice Leshner, Peter Petersen Jr., Mike Yeast.

Chipping Sparrow seen by Maurice Leshner; Field Sparrows by Peter Petersen Jr. and Lewis Blevins.

5. DAVENPORT (That area inclosed in a circle 15 miles in diameter with its center at the toll house on the Memorial Bridge over the Mississippi River between Bettendorf, Iowa, and Moline, Illinois). Dec. 27; 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Temp. 51° to 56°; wind, 10 to 12 m.p.h. from SE. Overcast, .71 inch of rain, fog. River open, ground bare. Observers (39) in 21 parties: Lewis Blevins, Mrs. David Borth, Mrs. Joseph Cardwell, Harry Carl, Larry Dau, Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Leo Doering, John Erickson, Tom Erickson, Elton Fawks, Mrs. Walter Flanagan, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gold, Ted Greer, Hank Hannah, Jim Hanssen, Jan Hazlett, Dave Krause, Mary Rae Krause, Les Larson, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Petersen Sr., Peter Petersen Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Don Price, Mrs. Paul Ryan, Joseph Carl Scolaro, Larry Scott, Martin Stenzaag, Mrs. C. Stienbrink, Don Swenson, Bob Trial, John Warren, Dennis Wolff, Willie Wulf, Mike Yeast.

Broad-winged Hawk — seen at 40 feet through 7x binoculars by Mr. and Mrs. Don Price. Glaucous Gull — Seen at 150 feet through telescopes, identified by white coloration, lacking any gray mantle or black on wing tips. Catbird — seen and heard by Lewis Blevins. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were seen by Don Swenson in company of Golden-crowns. Direct comparison was possible; no eye-line or yellow on crown. Pigeon Hawk had also been seen for two weeks prior to count and was observed by Jim Hanssen and Elton Fawks.

6. DECORAH (15-mile area of northeast Winneshiek Co.). Jan. 2. Observers (25) in 4 parties: Mrs. Alden Bauder, Mrs. Burt Henning, Brian Beard, Mrs. Bill Walker, Dennis Ruffridge, Keith Strinmoen, Bruce Pierce, Mrs. Frank Miller, Connie Pearson, O. M. Hovde, Dave Pierce, John Cutting, Bill Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Daubendiek, Raymond Skretta, Stephen Rausch, Gary Kuene, James Reihle, Tom Huber, Curtis Smith, Art Eisheid, Sherry Schrubbe, Sharon Bergsrud, Kane Miller.

7. DES MOINES (Within a circle 15 miles in diameter and centered on 63rd and Center Sts., and including Fisher's and Gray's Lakes; Glendale and Pine Hill Cemeteries; Sewage Treatment Works; Municipal Airport; Dale Maffitt Reservoir; Pioneer, Ewing, Grandview, Sycamore, Ashworth, Greenwood and Walnut Woods Parks; Flint Acres Access; Dove, Brown's, Denman, Margo Frankel and Crocker Woods). Dec. 26; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Temp. 50° to 54°; wind, 12 m.p.h. from SSE to SE. Overcast, no snow on ground. Observers (18) in 5 parties: Dorothy Anderson, Steve Bathey, Albert C. Berkowitz, Mrs. Dwight Brooke, Woodward H. Brown, Oliver W. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Lester W. Haskell, William Houser, Joe Kennedy, Mike McCulloch, Dr. Robt. E. G. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. Harold R. Peasley, Mary E. Peck, Donald Proch, Mary Ellen Wartens, Lynn Willcockson.

The Common Scoter had been on Gray's Lake since mid-November and the Mockingbird had been in West Des Moines for three months. Both had been seen by a number of members of the Des Moines Audubon Society.

8. DUBUQUE (Linwood and Mt. Calvary Cemeteries, Eagle Point Park, City Island, Dubuque's Grave Area, Mississippi River sloughs and Sinope Creek area in Wisconsin. Jan. 3; 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Temp. 17° to 11°; wind, 15 m.p.h., W. Cloudy to clear, river open below dam, full of floating ice. Observers (9) in 2 parties: Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCaughey, Frieda and George Crossley, Clifford and Robert Johnson, Robert Spahn, Ival Schuster, Phyllis Shultz.



9. ELDORA (Countryside to and from Grundy Center, to Eldora-Pine Lake area and Steamboat Rock). Jan. 1; 8:30 a.m. to 12 m. Temp. 26°; wind, SE. Partly cloudy, snow on ground. Observers: Miss La Verne Jontz, Mrs. Harold B. Brown.

10. ESTHERVILLE (Fort Defiance State Park, Des Moines River bottomlands and a short, spring-fed stream). Dec. 20; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Temp. 26° to 34°. Cloudy all day, snow in drifts but fields mostly clear. Observers (4) in 1 party: Mr. and Mrs. Gene Ulvestad and Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Jones.

11. IOWA CITY (Same as previous year). Jan. 2; 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Temp. 28° to 34°; wind 15 m.p.h. SW. Partly cloudy and snow flurries, trace of snow on ground, rivers open, lakes partly open. Observers (5) in 2 parties: F. W. Kent, M. W. Weld, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Laude, Dr. W. C. Keettel.

12. LAMONI (Farm lands, farm yards, roadsides within 10 miles north and northeast of town; also one feeding station). Dec. 20; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Temp. 28° to 35°; wind, 5 m.p.h., SE. Sky overcast, ground bare, creeks and ponds open. Observers (4) in 3 parties: Madolyn Ballantyne, J. Donald Gillaspey, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Silver.

13. LISCOMB (15-mile circle centering on Albion, including areas along Iowa River, Dodd Creek, and other streams). Jan. 1; 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Temp. 23° to 31°; wind, 13 to 18 m.p.h., SE. Light snow cover, ponds frozen, river open, streams 75% open. Observers, together: Mrs. Beth Proescholdt, Terry Proescholdt.

14. MT. VERNON (Same area as last year). Dec. 30; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Temp. 24° to 34°; wind, 0 to 5 m.p.h., S. Light snow on ground, main channel of Cedar River open. Observers (3): Seddie Cogswell, J. David Ennis, J. Harold Ennis.

(Continued on page 10)



IT'S A RED-LETTER DAY WHEN THE SAW-WHET OWL IS FOUND ON A  
BIRD CENSUS TRIP  
(Fred W. Kent photograph)

	1. Alledo, Ill.	2. Cedar Falls	3. Cedar Rapids	4. Clinton	5. Davenport	6. Decatur	7. Des Moines	8. Dubuque	9. Eldora	10. Estherville	11. Iowa City	12. Lamoni	13. Lescumb	14. Mt. Vernon	15. Oden	16. Pine Hollow	17. Shenandoah	18. Sioux City	19. Waterloo	20. Webster City	21. Winthrop	22. Woodward
Pied-billed Grebe			1		1		4										105					
Canada Goose	4375	16	160	3	3	1700		2		352									8			
Mallard										12							108					
Black Duck	1		9		1		6															
Pintail																						
Blue-winged Teal							1		2													
Ring-necked Duck																						
Lesser Scaup			4		2		1															
Common Golden-eye				60	288																	
Bufflehead			3																			
Oldsquaw			1				1*															
Common Scoter				26	20			1														
Common Merganser	22				2							2										
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3						1															
Cooper's Hawk	21	1	4	3	26	7	4	2		11	3			3	1	2	6		1	4		
Red-tailed Hawk		2	1		1*		1												5			
Red-shouldered Hawk																						
Broad-winged Hawk	2	1		2				1														
Rough-legged Hawk	58			3	41																	
Bald Eagle	2																					
Marsh Hawk	2						1															
Osprey	1				1*																	
Pigeon Hawk																						
Sparrow Hawk	4	1			7		3							5	3	1	6					
Ruffed Grouse																						
Bobwhite	37			1	63	7	24							9	11	2						
Ring-necked Pheasant		8	10	4	95	55	4		11	6	4	1	1	5	11	1	1	25	3	34	1	3
American Coot																						
Killdeer	1			1	1																	
Common Snipe	7						1															
Herring Gull	21			86	321			203														
Ring-billed Gull	4			41	155																	
Glaucous Gull							1															
Mourning Dove	12			3	103								10	39			10					
Screech Owl	2																					
Great Horned Owl	4	5					2															
Barred Owl	4	1	7	2	3	1	2															
Long-eared Owl	2																					
Short-eared Owl	2																					
Saw-whet Owl																						
Belted Kingfisher							1															
Yellow-shafted Flicker	11	3	11	1	12	2	4															
Pileated Woodpecker	6																					
Red-bellied Woodpecker	20	20	13	9	33		17	5						6	3	2	5	1	3	13	3	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	19	5	10	1	16				2		6	3	2	2	2	11	2	8				



# CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS IN IOWA

9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	33	5	7	3	31	13	13	7	4	1	3	5	1	1	1	4	6	6	2	2	1	1
Hairy Woodpecker	94	32	30	19	50	16	55	13	10	10	11	17	9	8	11	4	17	15	23	5	1	8
Horned Lark	224	5	56	41	175	34	63	14	6	8	11	42	5	24	6	27	66	15	7	1	24	3
Blue Jay	85	49	85	70	351	29	85	8	50	15	49	17	18	15	10	6	668	9	66	15	300	275
Common Crow	85	98	85	70	351	29	85	8	50	15	49	17	18	15	10	6	668	9	66	15	300	275
Black-capped Chickadee	71	132	87	64	170	110	139	13	5	50	24	80	11	30	7	20	17	43	20	8	18	18
Tufted Titmouse	34	7	26	2	46	10	39	5	2	4	22	2	8	4	8	8	4	8	1	2	9	9
White-breasted Nuthatch	46	51	38	6	57	46	56	12	2	3	8	7	10	7	13	5	4	17	2	6	10	10
Red-breasted Nuthatch	11	1	1	1	8	11	11	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Brown Creeper	2	10	5	1	8	11	11	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Winter Wren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carolina Wren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mockingbird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Catbird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown Thrasher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robin	4	1	1	1	7	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E. Bluebird	16	3	1	1	3	19	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cedar Waxwing	47	2	2	2	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Shrike	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shrike, sp.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Starling	687	34	33	301	2832	138	2637	43	100	25	210	288	80	186	91	29	172	900	131	26	4	175
House Sparrow	1313	293	1116	1620	354	2300	67	100	67	100	106	175	42	311	57	114	558	137	294	100	20	175
Western Meadowlark	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meadowlark sp.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Redwinged Blackbird	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rusty Blackbird	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Common Grackle	312	41	66	60	146	158	106	14	10	2	41	44	6	25	3	11	14	10	10	30	5	26
Purple Finch	14	1	15	3	9	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Common Redpoll	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pine Siskin	211	86	33	8	92	2	33	4	14	10	9	2	6	2	6	49	43	195	3	6	5	5
American Goldfinch	242	167	216	190	334	104	352	51	22	60	153	335	30	14	29	58	138	22	34	36	25	50
Slate-colored Junco	251	102	118	242	330	58	443	24	26	60	153	335	30	14	29	58	138	22	34	36	25	50
Tree Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Field Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harris Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White-crowned Sparrow	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White-throated Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fox Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swamp Sparrow	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Song Sparrow	16	5	17	4	42	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2
Lapland Longspur	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Snow Bunting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Species	59	31	35	49	66	30	48	27	16	19	38	29	20	24	20	21	38	28	28	21	16	30
Number of Observers	9	12	14	6	39	25	18	9	2	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	7	6	11	2	6	1

Total Iowa List, 92 species

\* See data under station in body of article

\*\* No estimate made of numbers in flocks seen

15. OGDEN. Dec. 28; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Temp. 30° to 34°; wind, 8 m.p.h., NW. Partly foggy and misty, ground with light snow cover, creek open. Jim Keenan.

16. PINE HOLLOW STATE PARK (Including trip from Farley to the Park). Dec. 30; 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. Temp. 25° to 28°; wind, 5 m.p.h., W. Mostly cloudy, half-inch of snow on ground with light, dry snow in the air. Observers: George and Frieda Crossley.

17. SHENANDOAH (15-mile circle centering at Farragut and including Shenandoah and Riverton). Jan. 3; from dawn to dusk. Temp. from 11° to 5°. 2 inches of snow on the ground, rivers partly frozen. Observers (7): Mrs. Robert I. Bordner Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Braley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Bordner.

18. SIOUX CITY (Logan Park Cemetery, Graceland Cemetery, Floyd Park Cemetery, Lakeport Road, Memorial Park Cemetery, Half Moon Lake, Riverside Park, Scout Camp area in Stone Park, Old Highway 12.) Jan. 3; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Temp. 7° to 12°; wind, 20 m.p.h., NW. Partly cloudy, ground covered with 8 inches of snow, streams and rivers frozen. Observers (6) in 2 parties: Mrs. W. W. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Hanna, L. J. Nickolson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Nickolson.

19. WATERLOO (Wapsipinicon River valley from northern Black Hawk Co. to Sweet Marsh, including Crane Creek). Jan. 1; 7:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Temp. 26° to 30°; wind, 25 to 30 m.p.h., SE. Cloudy with a few minutes of sunshine, ground covered with 1 inch of light snow; ice on ponds, but Wapsipinicon and Crane Creek flowing. Observers (11) in 1 party: Myrle M. Burk, Virgil E. Dowell, Martin L. Grant, Annette Haffner, Russell Hays, Clarice Hewitt, Mabell Hinkley, Rodger Moon, Arlo Raim, Maxine Schwanke, George Swanson.

Both species of shrike seen by nearly all members of the group at a distance of 50 feet. The markings of each were noted; the gray coloring with the scale marking of the breast of the Northern, in contrast to the black and white of the Loggerhead; the pale forehead of the Northern, the masking of the forehead of the Loggerhead, and the dipping flight of the Loggerhead in contrast to the straight flight of the Northern.

20. WEBSTER CITY (Briggs Woods, Kendall Young Park, and fields and woodlands north and south of City). Dec. 30; 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Temp. 25° to 32°; wind, 5 m.p.h., NW. Clear skies, ground covered with 1 inch of new-fallen snow, river open. Observers together: Donald Johnson, Heber Johnson.

21. WINTHROP (Roadsides and various places in Buchanan Co., including State-owned timbered tract on Wapsipinicon River above Troy Mills; also a drive to Backbone State Park in afternoon). Dec. 27; 8:45 a.m. to 12 m., 1 to 4 p.m. Temp. 48° to 50°; wind, none. Heavy fog most of the day with visibility limited to 200 feet; light to heavy rain in afternoon. Ground bare, Wapsipinicon River open, small creeks approaching flood stage due to heavy rain of night before and rapid run-off of snow of 3 days previous. Observers (6) together: M. L. Jones, Loren Jones, F. J. Pierce in forenoon; addition of Mrs. M. L. Jones, Mrs. F. J. Pierce, Mrs. J. M. Pierce in afternoon.

22. WOODWARD (Around home and 20 miles on back roads along the river, and timber land northeast of Woodward State Hospital). Temp. 34°; wind, very light, SW. Overcast. Richard A. Guthrie.

## ADDITIONAL BIRD NOTES WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE CENSUSES

Cedar Falls.—A Red-breasted Nuthatch and Rufous-sided Towhee were also seen in the count period.

Cedar Rapids.—Carolina Wren, Pintail, Ring-necked Duck, Ring-billed Gull, Common Goldeneye, Horned Lark, and Short-eared Owl were also seen on other days.

Davenport.—Ring-necked Duck and Red-breasted Nuthatch were not counted although seen during the count period.

Des Moines.—Other species seen during the period were: Great Blue Heron, Common Goldeneye, Red-shouldered Hawk, and Golden-crowned Kinglet.

Dubuque.—Northern Shrike was also in the area.

Eldora.—Seven Flickers, a Meadowlark, Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3 Rough-legged Hawks, and a Sparrow Hawk were seen on Dec. 30., two days earlier.

Estherville.—Five hundred Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings could not be counted although seen throughout the two previous weeks. A flock of 15 Gray Partridges was seen on the 19th but could not be found. Even the Junco was absent. (This was the only station not reporting Juncos. Ed.)

Iowa City.—A Bald Eagle and 2 Cowbirds were seen during the count period.

Lamoni.—Other species seen during the period: Rough-legged Hawk, Bobwhite, Mourning Dove, Belted Kingfisher, Red-headed Woodpecker, Brown Creeper, Purple Finch, Harris' Sparrow, and Mockingbird.

Liscomb.—A Common Snipe was seen, but not on count day.

Shenandoah.—During the week previous to the count, Snow Geese, Tufted Titmouse, Cowbird, and Golden-crowned Kinglet were seen.

Russell Hays writes that he and George Swanson spent a rainy, foggy two hours at Black Hawk Creek and Byrnes Park in Waterloo on Dec. 27. Their list included: 1 Flicker, 1 Pileated Woodpecker, 1 Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1 Hairy Woodpecker, 5 Downy Woodpeckers, 8 Blue Jays, 10 Crows, 25 Chickadees, 30 Titmice, 10 White-breasted Nuthatches, 1 Brown Creeper, 5 Golden-crowned Kinglets, 30 Starlings, 20 House Sparrows, 10 Cardinals, 12 Purple Finches, 6 Goldfinches, 6 Juncos, 30 Tree Sparrows and 1 Song Sparrow.

CORRECTION. Seddie Cogswell called my attention to an error in last year's census. Mount Vernon should have been given credit for a Bald Eagle which we observed.—J. H. Ennis.

## SPRING CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT WATERLOO MAY 14 AND 15

May 14 and 15, Saturday and Sunday, are the dates chosen for the annual spring meeting of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union. Saturday's sessions will be held in the new Grout Historical Museum, one of the finest of the smaller museums in Iowa.

As this note is written (March 1), plans are only partially completed. As in other years, a completed program and other information will be sent to each member about two weeks before the meeting. John Paul Moore's colored moving pictures of Yellowstone National Park will be shown, perhaps Friday evening preceding the regular meeting. There are to be field trips early Saturday morning for those who wish to come Friday and get an early start on the activities.



Early plans for the indoor meeting include a talk by Dr. Harold Ennis, who will give personal reminiscences of the ornithologists Van Tyne, Bent, and Bartsch. Edwin Meyer will show his films on the nesting birds of the Davenport area, including Red-shouldered Hawk, Great Blue Heron, and Prothonotary Warbler. A new feature will be a "Slide-fest" of a half hour or more in which members will present their most interesting slides. Our Vice President, Peter Petersen Jr., 620 East 30th Street, Davenport, is setting up this part of the program. It will come at the end of the afternoon session, and all those who have slides to present should contact him as early as possible. There are collections of fine slides among our members, and although the number that can be presented will be limited to the number of persons who respond and the time available, this feature promises to be one of the most interesting we have ever had. The banquet speaker for Saturday evening will be Theodore Greer, of Joy, Illinois. This well-known ornithologist will give an illustrated lecture on the birds of his home region (which is across the Mississippi River from Lake Odessa in Iowa). He will play tapes of bird calls he has recorded.

It seems almost unnecessary to say the Waterloo region contains some of the best territory for bird finding in the state. Trips to various habitats will be organized and excellent bird lists are assured for Sunday. This is also near the center of our membership population—attendance should be high. We urge every member to attend this, your annual spring convention and bring as many friends as you can. Everyone is cordially invited to attend. Let us make this an unusually friendly meeting—perhaps even surpassing the many fine ones we have had in other years!

#### GENERAL NOTES

**Swainson's Hawk in the General Sioux City Area.**—Pursuant to an interesting report on the Swainson's Hawk in Iowa during 1957 by Dennis Carter (Iowa Bird Life, June, 1958), I would like to bring my own findings up to date on this fine raptor.

According to Walter W. Bennett, writing in "Birds of Sioux City, Iowa," 1931, the Swainson's Hawk has always been in the uncommon class. To this I have always concurred. However, Mr. Carter's premise is that perhaps the bird is becoming more common in Iowa. Again I must concur. Since 1952 I have been recording this hawk at intervals.

On May 8, 1958, I found a Swainson's Hawk nest near Hinton, Plymouth County, Iowa, and disturbed the hawks on that day and again on May 10 and 15. On May 22, 1958, I disturbed a pair of Swainson's Hawks from their nest on a wooded bluff north of Homer, Dakota County, Nebraska. Again on July 26, 1958, while Mrs. Youngworth and I were watching a pair of Blue Grosbeaks feed their young near Granite, Lyon County, Iowa, we flushed a Swainson's Hawk. From its close hovering we decided it must have a nest or young near by. I returned to the Hinton nesting site on May 19, 1959. Although I noticed fresh green leaves around the edge of the old nest, I could not flush the hawks. However, just a short distance away a female Cooper's Hawk set up a great clamor. As I approached she flew off a short distance and was still fussing. Two later trips to the area failed to reveal any hawks and I can only conclude that someone might have killed both the Swainson's and Cooper's Hawks, as the area is only one-fourth mile from Hinton.

My fall migration records for Swainson's Hawk begin in 1946, and I have single records for 1952, 1953, 1958 and 1959. The 1959 records were of particular interest to me because I saw more birds than usual. On September

17 one Swainson's Hawk drifted over the house, but on September 30 I counted six. On this latter date the six hawks came circling over in a rather close flock and at not a very great height. They were not moving forward at any speed and it was easy to check each hawk as they milled around.

My conclusions are that Swainson's Hawk is actually coming back to parts of Iowa where in the early days it must have been a common summer resident. From now on I think Iowa observers, especially in the central and northern areas, should check their summer hawks quite closely, as they may be looking at a Swainson's Hawk. We owe Dennis Carter a bit of thanks for bringing us up to date on this interesting hawk.—WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH, 3119 East Second Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Pine Siskins in Waterloo.**—On the morning of November 2, 1959, I had a pleasant surprise of the year. While hanging clothes I heard a strange twittering sound and suddenly a flock of small birds flew down and lit on a wire right over my head. They were very streaked and when they flew off I saw the yellow patches in the wings. I knew they were those wanderers, the Pine Siskins. My mother had a chance to see them also.—RUSSELL HAYS, 825 Franklin Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

**Shore-birds in Dubuque County in 1959.**—The spring of 1959 seemed better than normal for shore-birds along the Mississippi River. We located a new mud flat near the John Deere Tractor Works, north of Dubuque. On May 16, we found a Black-bellied Plover in winter plumage among the Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers and Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs. On May 23, there was a flock of Red-backed Sandpipers, five Ruddy Turnstones, and several Black-bellied Plovers in spring plumage. On May 8, about 4 miles northwest of Farley in Dubuque County, we found a flock of about 50 Golden Plovers and about 5 or 6 Upland Plovers. We missed the Solitary Sandpipers altogether in 1959.—MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CROSSLEY, Farley, Iowa.

**Coot Nesting Studies—with a Camera.**—As mentioned in the December, 1959, issue of Iowa Bird Life (page 100), we did considerable work on Swan Lake in Johnson County during the summer of 1959. In keeping a closer scrutiny of Swan Lake because of the residence of Ruddy Ducks, the observation of some 40 Coots, especially noisy and active in the nesting season, could hardly be overlooked. On a survey by canoe on June 9, we found some 20 Coot nests with 3 to 12 eggs per nest, and one Coot nest with 3 newly hatched young.

The Coot is a bird that most observers regard with a bit of disdain or amusement, but as G. W. Gullion says in an excellent article in Wilson Bulletin, it is "highly territorial in behavior." We observed most of the behavior patterns outlined by Gullion (The Display and Calls of the American Coot, Wilson Bull., 64 (2): 83-97, June, 1952).

On the next two pages are some of the photographs I took on Swan Lake. The three nests were photographed on June 9, 1959. The second one, with 12 eggs, contained the largest number of eggs of any that we found. The third nest shown, with 8 eggs (one with a large fly on it), was quite unusual in that it was built in a partly submerged shrub just over the water—the only one I have seen in such a location. The fourth picture shows an adult Coot in a "charging" attitude. The fifth picture shows two young Coots which were picked up near a nest.—FRED W. KENT, 7 East Market Street, Iowa City, Iowa.





## CAMERA RECORDS OF COOT NESTING

The photographs on these two pages were taken by Fred W. Kent, on Swan Lake in Johnson County.

The three nests were photographed on June 9, 1959. The middle picture on the opposite page shows a Coot in a "charging" position. Below that are two young Coots picked up near a nest.





**Common (Florida) Gallinule with Young at Lake Manawa.**—On June 2, 1959, on the west side of Lake Manawa, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, Mrs. Cortelyou and I saw a Coot-like bird which attracted our attention because it had a red bill. It disappeared before I could check my Peterson Guide, but we decided it was a gallinule. On June 23, when Mrs. S. A. Perkins was with us, we saw it again (all sightings were in the same general area). I saw a gallinule with four or five chicks on July 26. On August 17, I saw a Coot-like bird which showed red and some yellow in its bill when the sun showed through it. I was away from August 23 to just before September 6, but on that day I saw three birds with bills showing some red at times and which had indications of a flank stripe. Again on September 29, I saw one bird of the same description. If I had not been alerted by seeing the adult Common Gallinules earlier in the year, I might well have passed over as Coots the immature gallinules seen after July.—R. G. CORTELYOU, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Raven Taken in Dickinson County.**—The writer sent a Raven specimen to Jack Musgrove, Acting Curator, Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines. The bird was taken on the shores of Silver Lake, near the town of Lake Park, Dickinson County, on October 20, 1959. Mr. Musgrove made the bird into a study specimen for the Department's collection and sent this comment: "Although I do not have any specimens for comparison from outside the state, I believe this to be the American Raven\*, and on examination it proved to be a juvenile female. This is the first juvenile we have had in the state."—JAMES G. SIEH, Biologist, Iowa Conservation Commission, Spirit Lake, Iowa

**Winter Notes from Wheatland.**—Although we did not take a regular Christmas census during the holidays, my sister Dolly and I saw 29 species of birds in the woods during three hours on January 7 and two hours on January 9, 1960. They were: Red-tailed, Red-shouldered, Broad-winged and Sparrow Hawks, Barred Owl, Flicker, Pileated, Red-bellied, Red-headed and Downy Woodpeckers, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, Crow, Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Carolina Wren (2), Bluebird, Starling, House Sparrow, Meadowlark, Redwinged Blackbird, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Slate-colored Junco, Tree, White-crowned and White-throated Sparrows.

On December 31, 1959, we watched a Belted Kingfisher fly along a small stream. During November a Loggerhead Shrike perched on wires above our feeder. On November 18, it ate a House Sparrow which it had impaled in our plum tree. It was last seen on November 20. We wondered if there was any connection between the shrike's presence and the disappearance of chickadees and titmice from our yard.—C. ESTHER COPP, Wheatland, Iowa.

**Prairie Chicken Trip.**—There are numerous areas in Illinois where Prairie Chickens are becoming established in colonies through the joint efforts of the Illinois Department of Conservation, the Illinois Natural History Survey, and the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois. The last-named is a non-profit organization dedicated to the task of preserving this fine bird for future generations. One such colony is found on the Lee County Conservation Area, about 50 miles from Davenport. A group of bird students from Davenport will be going to the area sometime between April 1 and 15, to see and hear the Prairie Chicken in "booming" time. Any Iowa students interested in making the trip with us will please write me at once.—PETER C. PETERSEN, JR., 620 East 30th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

\* *Corvus corax sinuatus*.



**Red-breasted Nuthatches Nest in Des Moines.**—A pair of Red-breasted Nuthatches spent the winter of 1957-58 near the Warters' home in Des Moines. During May they were still coming to their bird feeders for peanuts and suet. On May 20, 1958, one of the neighbors told Mrs. Warters that a pair of small birds was nesting in the 6-foot 6-inch post in her yard. On investigation they proved to be the Red-breasted Nuthatches. At that time they were already feeding young.

The post, which is painted a light yellow, is under the branches and southeast of the trunk of one of a group of pine trees. It is of solid wood, and is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A rotted place at the top on the south face had been repaired with a metal plate. The hole was at the very top on the south side of the west face, and probably included the rotted part of the post.

When first seen, the birds went into the nest to feed the young, but by May 24 they clung to the entrance and reached in to feed them. They were very tame and would feed the young when a person was only a foot or two away.

A number of the members of the Des Moines Audubon Society saw these birds, and Dr. Harold R. Peasley was able to obtain some pictures of them at the entrance to the nest. The nuthatches were last seen on May 26. It is feared that something happened to them. The nest was subsequently occupied by House Wrens.—MARY ELLEN WARTERS, 5115 Woodland Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.



RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH AT NESTING SITE IN DES MOINES  
(Photographed by Dr. H. R. Peasley)



**Grackle Roost at Corydon.**—On September 20, 1959, we drove to Corydon, in Wayne County, to observe the evening flight of Common Grackles into their roosting area. A lake is located about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southwest of the town. A sizeable acreage around the shores has a dense stand of trees planted about 25 years ago. This grove of trees is the nightly roost for thousands of birds during several months every autumn. Local residents report that the birds have assembled here for more than 10 years. On this particular occasion the birds came from the southeast and the flight of an unbroken column into the roosting area continued for about 30 minutes. The flight takes place just before sundown. Most of the birds were Grackles and Starlings, together with some Redwinged Blackbirds. Numerous questions come to mind as one observes this spectacle. What other species are possibly included? From how far a distance do the birds come? How would one go about counting or estimating their numbers? Why has this particular spot been chosen by the birds in preference to other locations in southern Iowa?—J. DONALD GILLASPEY, Lamoni, Iowa.

**Three "Firsts" for Wrens.**—The year 1959 was a wren year for me. On May 23, 1959, I visited the Manti Woods southwest of Shenandoah, Iowa. Manti was once a pioneer village settled by a group of people who did not follow the Mormons to Utah. Today only an empty schoolhouse, a remnant of a restored cemetery, and a historical marker remain to tell the story of these people. The woods on the hillside has many beautiful oak and hickory trees with Plum Creek meandering at the foot of the hills.

On this particular day I was interested in the song of the Wood Thrush coming from the far side of the creek. Cattle pasture the woods and the surrounding valley, and as a result the weeds and vegetation are not rank. Walking through this part of the woods is not difficult.

On the other side of the fence toward the north, I heard a song that at first I thought was a Tufted Titmouse. There was something different, however, about this melody even though the rhythm was the same. It was more emphatic, more bubbling, more ebullient than that of a titmouse. The fence would be a difficult one to climb, I noticed, the weeds were rank as no cattle pastured this part, and the place looked infested with mosquitoes and ticks. So I moved on down the trail following the creek to the south.

"Pea-deedle, pea-deedle, pea-deedle, djeer," carolled this bird, remarkably loud and clear again. Could it be the Kentucky Warbler that I was passing up a chance to see? I could resist the opportunity no longer. Over the fence I went and made my way through the dense weeds. There, on the debris of fallen trees and rotting brush washed up against the bank of the creek, perched a male Carolina Wren singing his song while three young were scampering in and out over the rotting debris. The mother wren was busy searching for food for her young family. This was my first record of a Carolina Wren for Iowa.

On June 3, 1959, Mrs. Dean Ballantyne of Lamoni, Iowa, and I visited Waubesa State Park in Fremont County. While standing on the north side of the custodian's cottage talking to Lynn Johnson, we noticed a wren with an unusually long tail, white breast, and a light line over the eye. The wren had a worm in its mouth and was nervously flitting from one rock to another near the porch. When we retreated the wren went under the porch and came back without the worm. With the aid of a flashlight we found the nest under the porch in the northwest corner on the top of a pillar. There were three young almost ready to fly. This was my first nest record of a Bewick's Wren.

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1959, I visited the farm of Donald Gillaspey near Lamoni, Iowa, to see and hear the colony of singing Short-billed Marsh

Wrens in his field of brome grass. Hopping upon a stalk that rose above the general level, one Marsh Wren cocked his tail in such a way as to show the brown under-tail coverts, throw up his head, and uttered his feeble, unmusical, insect-like trill. This was the first time I had ever seen a Short-billed Marsh Wren and I added it to my life list.—MRS. W. C. DE LONG, Box 398, Shenandoah, Iowa.

**Short-eared Owls at Lamoni.**—During the winter of 1958-59, a flock of 20 to 30 Short-eared Owls spent several months in nearby fields. Some of our observations of them may be of interest, especially to those persons who are situated where birds of the open field cannot be observed and studied daily.

We first noticed the owls on November 1, 1958. Thereafter, we observed them regularly every day until February 14, 1959. Usually on clear days they would become active about an hour before sunset. On cloudy days they would start flying by mid-afternoon, and on foggy days they might be seen in flight any time of day. They were frequently seen at dawn. Occasionally they would fly over and around the farm buildings.

For some time after their first arrival the owls seemed to engage in a short period of fun and frolic as a prelude to their nightly hunting patrols. They would spend the day roosting on the ground in some heavy grass cover. Then at flight time, as they took to the air, there would be much zooming, soaring, and swooping. Several might engage in a game of tag. A pair of Marsh Hawks would frequently join in with all this. After such a period, the owls would scatter out in all directions, winging their way low over the fields in search of mice. Frequently a pair would hunt together.

Our biggest thrill came on occasions after a day or two of stormy weather, then gradually clearing. At mid-day the owls were bunched together in flight, swirling and milling about in a great aerial display. By quick count we numbered 15 owls in the air on January 1 and 23 owls in the air on February 1 in a similar display. There were probably additional owls out of sight over the hill at the time. This was an exceptionally large number of owls for this locality. During the period of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months they seemed to range exclusively over about 5 sections of land just west of Lamoni. On my occasional trips elsewhere during the winter no other owls were ever observed.

The owls were friendly and playful with other creatures. On January 4, a bitterly cold day, 11 pheasants were sunning themselves in the branches of a small cottonwood tree. Along came an owl that quietly perched in their midst. For a full five minutes they all sat there in a friendly manner, just like chickens on a hen roost. Finally first one, then another sailed away in various directions.

Pheasants and owls were frequently observed in close association. On February 16, I counted 12 pheasants and 8 owls congregated along a pasture fence. The pheasants and most of the owls were on the ground. Occasionally one of the latter would perch on a fence post or make a short flight around. Where bales were still in a hayfield it was not uncommon to see a pheasant jump onto a bale. Then an owl flying in the vicinity might alight on a neighboring bale and remain there for a time. At no time did I observe any other creatures to show fear of the owls or attempt to flee from them.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hodges report that one evening at dusk they observed a fox making great leaps into the air at intervals as it made its way across a hillside. On closer observation, two owls were seen to be flying over the fox and swooping down on it. To each swoop by an owl the fox

responded with a leap into the air toward it. Dogs snooping around out in the fields were frequently given the same attention by the owls.

Mice were unusually abundant here that season, which was probably the factor attracting the owls. In the winter of 1955-56, there were six owls here for several months. In other winters a few have been seen at times. Each winter we keep an eye alert for the floppy, moth-like flight of the big owls.—J. DONALD GILLASPEY, Lamoni, Iowa.

**Fall Notes from Northwest Iowa, 1959.**—During October the late-staying population of Meadowlarks seemed to be quite heavy. Field trips showed 100 or even 200 birds on a 30-mile drive. There was to be a change, however. The first week in November brought temperatures as low as 24° below zero at Le Mars in Plymouth County. On November 10 and 13, 1958, we counted 100 and 50 Meadowlarks, respectively. On November 19, 1959, after a drive of nearly 200 miles and 2 miles on foot, we felt fortunate in logging five Meadowlarks. My hope is that with the onslaught of the bitter cold wave, the Meadowlarks fled to the south, but experience suggests that many of them expected to winter and eventually froze to death.

Other bird life was scarce accordingly. On three trips through Plymouth, Sioux, O'Brien and Cherokee counties we found few birds. On November 19, on an all-day trip, it was the same story. On November 30, we did much better and recorded nine Rough-legged Hawks, one Pigeon Hawk, three Sparrow Hawks, one Horned Owl, two Meadowlarks and one Harris' Sparrow. Then, later in the day, we found a flock of more than 100 Redpolls feeding in a roadside sunflower patch. To wind up the day, I flushed a lone Red-bellied Woodpecker on a farm east of Paullina, and in the same place estimated Lapland Longspurs at about 500. A trip on December 7 was almost a blank, when we hunted in Sioux and Plymouth counties; we saw one Meadowlark, less than 200 Lapland Longspurs, about 35 Redpolls, three Sparrow Hawks, and little else. The absence of wintering Red-tailed Hawks in this northwest area was noteworthy. I did not see any on these field trips and believe that bitter cold week the first of November was mostly responsible.—WILLIAM YOUNGWORTH, 3119 East Second Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Trash Items in Bird Diets.**—Often, while studying the "Life Histories of North American Birds," by A. C. Bent, I come across the terms "rubbish" or "debris" when reading in the sections entitled FOOD. I have often wondered about the terms, since no explanation was ever given for the reports of ground-up vegetable matter and rubbish, even though some accounts reported over 9 per cent of the stomach contents to be this material.

After many years of observation of the food habits of wild birds, I have arrived at some definite conclusions on the subject. These will be stated below. We know that domestic pigs enjoy an occasional troughful of coarsely ground, soft-coal screenings and will crunch and grind the coal into a size to swallow. Domestic cats and dogs eat considerable quantities of green grass and tender leaves to relieve toxic conditions built up in their bodies by civilized diets. Their wild brothers also eat some vegetable matter, but they also include great quantities of feathers, hair, bones and the like to help rid themselves of autotoxins. Why shouldn't birds do the same to help themselves?

In spring after heavy rains angleworms come to the surface. At this time Robins literally stuff themselves with this form of food. Their next stop will be a nearby fern leaf sumac where they will feed heavily on the entire drupes. These drupes are densely covered with short, fine hair. If



there is a lining of soil or mud left in the Robin's stomach from the heavy diet of earthworms. I can't think of any other natural object that would collect mud as well. It is, of course, an easy matter for a bird to regurgitate a few mud-covered pellets.

For many years it was only Robins that I happened to see eating the sumac drupes. But on May 14, 1958, after a heavy rain, I noticed an Olive-backed Thrush feeding on angleworms on the sidewalk and then flying up into the sumac tree to gobble the whole drupes.

Possibly birds suffer from other gastronomical upsets, for which nature provides the remedy. At least that is my theory after watching a Blue Jay on a hot August afternoon. This jay flew into one of our arbor vitae trees and proceeded to stuff himself with the green cones. He jerked off and swallowed five or six of them and flew off to let nature take its course. These small cones vary from one-third to one-half inch long and are about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Several of them would give a Blue Jay quite a crop full of some sort of antidote!—WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH, 3119 East Second Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Oldsquaw at Union Grove Lake, Gladbrook.**—On October 24, 1959, my husband and I checked Union Grove Lake near Gladbrook. It was a windy day and the waves were high. Riding the waves was an Oldsquaw duck in a group of five Scaups. The lake is narrow about midway, and as we stood at the west boat dock it was easy to see the Oldsquaw with naked eye, but it was a thrill to watch it with our 7x35 binoculars. I checked the lake again on October 27, but did not see the Oldsquaw, so I don't know how long it stayed there.—MRS. HAROLD B. BROWN, Grundy Center, Iowa.

**Bobolinks Nesting in Southern Iowa.**—In 1959 we welcomed the Bobolink as a nesting species in our meadow. We are accustomed to seeing the male Bobolink here in small flocks during migration for a few days or weeks. As a singing chorus, groups of them can be seen on the fence or perched on weed stalks. On May 18, while engaged in building fence during a rainy period, many Bobolink calls could be heard from over the fields. It gradually came to my attention that these songs came not from a chorus, but from individual birds in scattered locations about the fields. Individual Bobolinks perched on a weed stalk singing, then dashed away to challenge and chase another Bobolink or a Dickcissel. This was nesting behavior.

On May 30, I found a Bobolink nest with six eggs. It was located in an area of short brome grass which had not yet been pastured this season. One week later the eggs were gone. This nest and the female Bobolinks were observed also by Mrs. W. C. DeLong, Madolyn Ballantyne and Dorothy Rauch. Mrs. DeLong made a special trip from Shenandoah to observe them. On June 19, in another field, a female Bobolink and one struggling fledgling were flushed from the last swaths of the field as I finished mowing. I had never seen a female Bobolink before, only the males during spring migration. This nesting provided some opportunity to observe the females. They were rather inconspicuous, buffy birds slightly larger than a Dickcissel.

Southern Iowa seems to be near the southern limit of the area in which the Bobolink is a summer resident. For that reason, this record of nesting is of particular interest. During April and May of 1959, we had a wet and rainy season here and the meadows made a rank growth. This is perhaps one reason for the birds nesting here. The severe drought in the Dakotas and other parts of their normal range was probably a factor also.—J. DONALD GILLASPEY, Lamoni, Iowa.

## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

To honor Earnest W. Steffen, nature artist, an exhibit of his paintings and a reception at the Coe College Gallery and Auditorium was sponsored by the Cedar Rapids Natural Science Club. The final day of the exhibit, March 15, was timed to coincide with the Audubon Screen Tour lecture, at which time Dr. Olin Sewell Pettingill Jr. was the speaker. Well over 800 people attended the reception, which followed the lecture, and stayed to see the exhibit of 40 pictures and to meet the artist. At the reception that evening coffee, punch, and home-made cookies were served in the foyer. Cedar Rapids residents enjoyed the exhibit and praised the work of this fine local artist.

Activities of local bird clubs in Iowa have perhaps reached a new high during the past year. The Des Moines Audubon Society, in addition to its regular schedule of events to keep its members working together, brought out a very useful publication in November, 1959. It is entitled: "Field Trips Record—Polk County Check-list of the Observations of Members of the Des Moines Audubon Society." It was compiled by Woodward H. Brown, 40 pages, in a size to slip conveniently into the pocket on a bird trip. There are 274 species and two subspecies listed, representing the observations of members from 1938 to 1959. The birds are arranged on a calendared page which shows on which days of the month each species has been seen. On a facing page, the same species are listed with blank spaces where the member may enter his own personal records for these birds. Code letters accompanying show the status of each—whether common, rare, transient, summer resident, etc. Accidental and rare birds, 47 in all, are described in an annotated list in the front. A map of the city of Des Moines and the territory immediately surrounding it, printed on the center pages, is a very useful feature. The booklet sells for 40¢ and copies may be obtained from Miss Mary E. Peck, 3839 Cornell Street, Des Moines 13.

The Des Moines Society has also printed its "Yearbook" for 1959-60. This gives the usual lists of officers and members, the committees for the various events, and the programs beginning in September and running through the following May. The Cedar Rapids Bird Club has also issued a "Yearbook" for the same period. It has a very attractive cover in dark blue, made from a composite photograph by Fred W. Kent. Officers and members are listed, together with the program of Club activities, beginning with the October 5, 1959, meeting in Science Hall of Coe College, and continuing through the June 6 annual election of officers at the Club picnic. The Cedar Falls Audubon Society has issued a similar calendar of events on mimeographed sheets, beginning with a bird trip for fall migrants at Backbone State Park on September 27, 1959, and extending through August of 1960. The Sioux City Bird Club covers its events in its formal, mimeographed publication called "The Dickcissel."

Mrs. W. C. DeLong, of Shenandoah, writes under date of November 25, 1959: "I spent part of the past summer in Rocky Mountain National Park, near Estes, Colorado. We lived in a cabin within the park at an elevation of 8,252 feet. I found many interesting nests near the cabin. Among them were: Western Tanager, Audubon's Warbler, Mountain Bluebird, Pygmy Nuthatch, three nests of the Broad-tailed Hummingbird, Cassin's Purple Finch, Western Wood Pewee, Western Flycatcher, and the most thrilling of all, a Ruby-crowned Kinglet's nest with three young almost ready to fly. While walking on the tundra, I found a Rocky Mountain Pipit's nest under a rock. I found my first Spotted Sandpiper's nest at the edge of Sprague's Lake in the park. The last of June and the first two weeks in July are the best times to be in the park to study bird life as many birds are nesting then."

# MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION\* MEMBERS

- Adams, Mrs. Elvin M., Union, 1957  
 Allen, Harold G., Des Moines, 1960  
 Allert, Oscar P., McGregor, 1929  
 Alton, Mrs. Earl, Oelwein, 1960  
 Ambuel, Louise, Decorah, 1959  
 Anderson, Miss Dorothy, Des Moines, 1953  
 Anderson, Dr. Rudolph M., Ottawa, Canada, 1942  
 Annan, Dr. Ormsby, Winnetka, Ill., 1959  
 Archie, David E., Shenandoah, 1954  
 (S) Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C., Jr., Ottumwa, 1941 and 1955  
 Bailey, Lydia R., Des Moines, 1959  
 Baker, Miss Helen, Cresco, 1958  
 Ballantyne, Mrs. Dean, Lamoni, 1958  
 Barclay, Alvin, Woodward, 1959  
 Barlow, Mrs. John, Cedar Falls, 1942  
 Barrett, Mrs. W. W., Sioux City, 1951  
 Bartlett, Wesley H., Algona, '35  
 Bauer, Mrs. Alden W., Decorah, '59  
 (J) Beard, Brian, Decorah, 1960  
 (HC) Bennett, Walter W., Arnolds Park, 1923  
 (S) Berkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C., Des Moines, 1943 and 1947  
 Binsfeld, Mrs. A. J., Des Moines, '47  
 Birdsall, E. R., Emerson, 1947  
 Birkeland, Henry, Roland, 1933  
 Birkenholz, Dale, Gainesville, Florida, 1956  
 (S) Bixler, Mrs. Ingram, Cedar Rapids, 1944  
 Black, Alice A., Jesup, 1959  
 Black, Mrs. Wayne R., Pleasantville, 1957  
 Blevins, Lewis D., Davenport, 1959  
 Bliese, John C. W., Kearney, Nebr., 1935  
 Bockes, Mrs. Dale, Grundy Center, 1959  
 Bolam, Jean, Ottumwa, 1959  
 Bond, Mrs. Thomas A., Des Moines, 1960  
 Bordner, Robert I., Clarinda, 1954  
 Bordner, Mrs. Robert I., Sr., Shenandoah, 1929  
 (S) Bottleman, Mrs. John, Northwood, 1954  
 Boyd, Mrs. Florence, Cedar Rapids, 1959  
 Boyd, Mrs. Ivan L., Baldwin, Kans., 1937  
 Bracey, Mrs. F. M., Shenandoah, 1956  
 Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Des Moines, 1957  
 Brown, Mrs. Harold B., Grundy Center, 1950  
 (S) Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward H., Des Moines, 1947  
 Brunner, Dorothy A., Marshalltown, 1954  
 (J) Bucklin, Dave, Scranton, 1960  
 Burgess, Harold H., Tiltonka, 1957  
 Burk, Dr. Myrle M., Waterloo, 1949  
 (J) Burns, Michael M., Ottumwa, 1959  
 (J) Burris, R. Carroll, Newton, 1960  
 Campbell, Mrs. Ed H., Battle Creek, 1960  
 Carl, Harry G., Davenport, 1948  
 Carpenter, Mrs. Madelaine, Cedar Falls, 1957  
 Carson, L. B., Topeka, Kans., 1949  
 (S) Carter, Dennis, Denver, Colo., 1947  
 Cedar Falls Audubon Society, Cedar Falls, 1952  
 (C) Cedar Rapids Bird Club, Cedar Rapids, 1947  
 Chapman, Miss Ruth, Des Moines, 1953  
 Christensen, Dr. Everett D. and Dr. Eunice M., Spencer, 1950  
 Clappitt, Philip T., Iowa City, 1949  
 Clemens, Mrs. Howard, Union, 1958

\*Complete to March 1, 1960. Year of joining the Union follows the name of each member. All cities are within Iowa unless otherwise noted. The following key letters are used in the list:

(HC)—Honorary Charter Member.  
 (C)—Contributing Member.  
 (H)—Honorary Member.

(J)—Junior Member.  
 (S)—Supporting Member.



- Cogswell, Seddie Jr., Mt. Vernon, 1959  
 Committee for Dove Protection, Palm Desert, Calif., 1958  
 Connor, Mrs. Stephen, Sigourney '46  
 Copp, Miss C. Esther, Wheatland, '33  
 Cox, Mrs. Kenneth E., Montezuma, 1959  
 Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E., Farley, 1948  
 Crouter, Frances, Cedar Falls, 1959  
 Crowley, Miss Ann M., Minneapolis, Minn., 1953  
 Curry, Mrs. N. H., Ames, 1951  
 (J) Dau, Larry, Bettendorf, 1959  
 Dau, Walter, Davenport, 1959  
 Daubendiek, C. H., Jefferson, 1951  
 Daubendiek, R. W., Decorah, 1959  
 Decker, J. H., Springfield, Ohio, 1953  
 DeKock, Duane, Des Moines, 1958  
 DeLong, Mrs. W. C., Shenandoah, 1939  
 Denton, Robert W. Collins, 1958  
 (S) Des Moines Audubon Society, Des Moines, 1953  
 Dickey, Miss Margaret, Cedar Rapids, 1946  
 (J) Doerder, Paul, Boone, 1960  
 Dorweiler, Miss Margaret, Cedar Falls, 1945  
 Dowden, Dr. E. H., Vinton, 1958  
 Dragoo, Miss Lavina, Pierson, 1929  
 (S) Dubuque Audubon Club, Dubuque, 1933  
 Duermeier, Mrs. Gertrude A., Davenport, 1956  
 (H) DuMont, Mrs. W. G., Evanston, Ill., 1927  
 DuMont, Philip A., Washington, D.C., 1924  
 (S) Dvorak, Joseph L., Chicago, Ill., 1947  
 Dyer, Miss Janice, Pleasantville, 1958  
 Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E., Sidney, 1959  
 Edge, Mrs. C. N., New York, N.Y., '31  
 Edwards, Miss Ada, Fairfield, 1954  
 Ehlers, Mrs. John, Reinbeck, 1947  
 Ellis, Charles J., Charles City, 1959  
 Elson, Mrs. Milo, Marion, 1951  
 Englehorn, A. J., Ames, 1954  
 (S) Ennis, Dr. J. Harold, Mt. Vernon, 1941  
 Errington, Dr. Paul L., Ames, 1932  
 Eyerly, Mrs. Frank, Des Moines, 1957  
 Faaberg, Robert, Jefferson, 1959  
 Faulkner, Geo. O., Waterloo, 1931  
 Fawks, Elton, East Moline, Ill., 1950  
 Feeney, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas J., Davenport, 1947  
 Felton, W. R., Jr., Sioux City, 1951  
 Finn, Mrs. Neill, Dolliver, 1959  
 Fitzsimmons, C. S., Sibley, 1945  
 Flodin, Mrs. C. C., Cedar Rapids, '31  
 Ford, Arthur M., Merville, 1959  
 Fox, Adrian C., Washington, D.C., 1950  
 Fry, Cecil R., Vinton, 1956  
 Fullerton, Eleanore, Cedar Rapids, 1958  
 Funk, Ruth F., Independence, '40  
 Gates, Miss Doris, Chadron, Nebr., 1955  
 Getscher, Mrs. Edwin A., Hamburg, 1959  
 Gillaspey, J. Donald, Lamoni, 1956  
 (J) Gillaspey, Jimmy, Lamoni, 1958  
 Glovik, Karl, Independence, 1958  
 Goellner, Dr. Karl E., Cedar Rapids, 1956  
 Goodman, John D., Redlands, Calif., 1941  
 Graesing, Howard F., Spirit Lake, 1957  
 Grant, Dr. Martin L., Cedar Falls, '37  
 (J) Graves, Thresia, Pleasantville, 1959  
 (S) Gray, Gladys, Des Moines, 1958  
 Greenlee, Mrs. Florence, Jesup, 1959  
 (S) Greer, Rev. Edward C., Ottumwa, 1948  
 Greer, Mrs. L. C., Iowa City, 1949  
 Greer, Theodore R., Joy, Ill., 1959  
 Gruwell, Mrs. W. R., Dubuque, 1952  
 Guthrie, Richard A., Woodward, '39  
 Haffner, Annette, Cedar Falls, 1959  
 Haines, Mrs. Ragna M., Decorah, 1956  
 Hallberg, Mrs. M. K., Ottumwa, 1959  
 Hanna, Mrs. Darrell M., Sioux City, 1955  
 Harrington, Irene, Hazleton, 1959  
 Harrison, William I., Nogales, Ariz., 1959

- Harvey, Mrs. Agnes M., Van Meter, 1954  
Hasek, Ondre, Cedar Rapids, 1952  
Hasek, Dr. V. O., Cedar Rapids, 1952  
Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Lester W., Des Moines, 1959 and 1952  
Hayes, Warren, Waukon, 1952  
Hayette, Miss Verona, Cedar Rapids, 1943  
Hays, Russell M., Waterloo, 1947  
Hayward, Mrs. Viola, Fairfield, 1954  
Hazard, Mrs. Albia F., Davenport, 1953  
Hazard, Norwood C., Buffalo, N.Y., 1960  
Hendrickson, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. O., Ames, 1931 and 1944  
Henning, Mrs. Burt, Decorah, 1956  
Henning, Mrs. Tom, Decorah, '47  
Hepperlen, C. W., Beatrice, Nebr., 1958  
Herdiska, Miss Margaret L., Fairfield, 1953  
Herrmann, Henry, Dubuque, 1945  
Heuer, Ralph, Davenport, 1940  
Heuser, E. P., Dubuque, 1940  
Hewitt, Mrs. Lloyd, Jesup, 1959  
Hibbord, Mrs. Durwood, Prattsburg, N.Y., 1959  
Hinkley, Mrs. Mabelle, Waterloo, 1959  
Hodges, James, Clinton, 1944  
Hollinga, Kenny, Orange City, 1958  
Hoskinson, Mrs. Helen, Clarinda, 1952  
Houser, William, West Des Moines, 1959  
Howard, Rev. Clark W., Orient, 1953  
Huiskamp, Mrs. Gerard L., Keokuk, 1959  
Hull, Mrs. Leslie K., Waukon, 1959  
Janssen, Robert B., Minneapolis, Minn., 1959  
Jaques, Dr. Harry Edwin, Mt. Pleasant, 1947  
Johns, Pearl, Ottumwa, 1959  
Johnson, Clifford O., Dubuque, 1951  
(S) Johnson, Mrs. G. Adolph, Des Moines, 1958  
Johnson, J. O., Watertown, S. Dak., 1955  
Johnson, Mrs. R. W., Greenwood, Ind., 1927  
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Myrle L., Estherville, 1931 and 1941  
Jorae, Miss Irene F., Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 1953  
Kalen, Wendell D., Hallsboro, N. Car., 1949  
Kane, Miss Florence, Independence, 1957  
Keck, Dr. Warren N., Naperville, Ill., 1936  
Keeler, Milford D., Mason City, 1957  
Keenan, Jim, Ogden, 1948  
Keettel, Dr. W. C., Iowa City, 1959  
Keettel, Mrs. W. C., Lyons, Nebr., 1959  
Kennedy, Joseph, Jr., Des Moines, 1958  
Kent, Fred W., Iowa City, 1950  
Kent, Tom, Iowa City, 1950  
(HC) Kinnaird, Mrs. W. A., West Des Moines, 1923  
Kline, Paul D., Vinton, 1956  
Knoop, Miss Pearl, Marble Rock, '37  
Kozicky, Dr. Edward L., East Alton, Ill., 1949  
Kubichek, Wesley F., Alexandria, Va., 1941  
Kurtz, Dr. A. W., Vinton, 1958  
LaDoux, Mrs. B. A., Spirit Lake, 1957  
Lahr, Mrs. H. W., Storm Lake, '43  
Lair, Mrs. Owen, Newton, 1958  
Lake, Miss Pat, Manly, 1958  
Lambert, Mrs. Howard T., Sioux City, 1940  
Lanning, L. M., Madrid, 1959  
Larson, Dr. Gerald E., Elk Horn, 1954  
Laude, Dr. and Mrs. Peter P., Iowa City, 1942 and 1947  
Layton, Mrs. Beryl, Iowa City, 1958  
Layton, Keith D., Oskaloosa, 1958  
Leaverton, Paul, Indianola, 1948  
Leshner, Fred, West Branch, 1956  
Lewis, T. James, Jr., Davenport, 1960  
Lincoln, Mrs. Harold G., Delhi, 1958  
Lindemann, Lawrence J., McGregor, 1955  
Lueshen, Mrs. John, Wisner, Nebr., 1955  
Lynch, Mrs. A. C., Decorah, 1951  
Lynch, Mrs. Percy, Independence, 1945  
Lyons, Marjory D., Iowa City, 1959  
Mahon, Ruth M., Cedar Falls, 1960  
McCabe, Miss Olivia, Des Moines, '32

- (S) McCutcheon, James W., Mt. Vernon, 1946  
 (J) McGriff, Gary, Des Moines, 1959  
 Melcher, Rev. M. C., Delmar, 1939  
 (S) Meltvedt, Burton W., Paullina, 1931  
 Meyer, Dr. Alfred W., Cedar Rapids, 1942  
 Meyer, Edwin E., Davenport, 1959  
 Miller, Miss Bertha A., Grinnell, 1953  
 Millikin, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest G., Sigourney, 1954 and 1944  
 (HC) Mills, Wier R., Pierson, 1923  
 (J) Moon, David T., Waterloo, 1960  
 Moon, Rodger A., Waterloo, 1959  
 (J) Moore, Charles F., Ottumwa, 1960  
 (J) Moore, Elizabeth Ann, Ottumwa, 1960  
 (S) Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul, Newton, 1947 and 1949  
 Moore, Larry, Newton, 1960  
 Mote, Mr. and Mrs. G. A., Marshalltown, 1929  
 Muilenburg, Ronald W., Hawarden, 1960  
 Musgrove, Jack W., Des Moines, 1938  
 Myers, Mrs. Len, Waterloo, 1939  
 Nagel, Margaret, Waterloo, 1958  
 Nice, Mrs. Margaret M., Chicago, Ill., 1952  
 Nichols, Harvey L., Waterloo, 1929  
 Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L., Sioux City, 1949 and 1960  
 (S) Norton, Don C., Ames, 1960  
 Norton, Dr. Robert E. G., Des Moines, 1954  
 O'Connell, Mrs. John L., Cedar Falls  
 Oetken, Mrs. Fred, Northwood, 1959  
 Ollivier, Roy, Mt. Pleasant, 1943  
 Olsen, Mrs. Kramer, Minneapolis, Minn., 1959  
 Osher, Mrs. J. B., Estherville, 1960  
 Osia, Miss Catherine, Humboldt, 1959  
 Ovens, Mrs. C. H., Oskaloosa, 1958  
 (HC) Palas, Arthur J., Postville, 1923  
 Parker, Mrs. Floyd, Newton, 1957  
 Parsons, Mrs. Robert O., Sioux Rapids, 1942  
 Partridge, Wayne F., Madrid, 1949  
 (S) Pearson, C. E., LaGrange Park, Ill., 1955  
 Peasley, Dr. and Mrs. Harold R., Des Moines, 1943 and 1934  
 Peck, Mary E., Des Moines, 1957  
 Peters, Ivan, Tucson, Ariz., 1950  
 (S) Petersen, Peter C., Jr., Davenport, 1952  
 Petersen, Mrs. Peter, Davenport, 1950  
 Peterson, Mrs. C. C., Randall, 1960  
 Peterson, Edward A., Minburn, 1960  
 Petranek, Mr. and Mrs. E. J., Cedar Rapids, 1931  
 Pettingill, Dr. Olin Sewall, Wayne, Maine, 1937  
 Pickering, Mrs. Lawrence J., Colorado Springs, Colo., 1946  
 (HC) Pierce, Fred J., Winthrop, 1923  
 (H) Pierce, Mrs. Fred J., Winthrop, 1957  
 Pierce, Robert A., West Des Moines, 1941  
 Pike, Walter E., Coggon, 1946  
 Pelder, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, Dyersville, 1948  
 Price, Wanda M., Davenport, 1956  
 Proescholdt, Mrs. Carl, Liscomb, 1957  
 Rader, Pearl, Waterloo, 1949  
 Raim, Arlo, West Union, 1959  
 Rector, Harry E., Vinton, 1942  
 (S) Reynolds, Miss E. Estella, Des Moines, 1943  
 Rinehart, Mr. and Mrs. Homer, Marshalltown, 1959  
 Roberts, Dr. Mary Price, Corona, Calif., 1926  
 Robertson, Dr. C. W., Waterloo, 1947  
 Rohner, John, Iowa City, 1959  
 Roosa, Dean M., Lehigh, 1957  
 Root, Oscar M., North Andover, Mass., 1951  
 Rosene, Walter, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., 1942  
 Ross, Hollis T., Lewisburg, Pa., '40  
 (J) Roth, Marcia, Ottumwa, 1959  
 Royer, Lawrence, Dallas Center, 1953  
 Ruegnitz, Mrs. R. S., Dubuque, 1942  
 Sage, Evan, Waterloo, 1942  
 Sapp, O. O., Keosauqua, 1960  
 Schmidt, Harry, Waterloo, 1952  
 Schnittjer, Mrs. Joe C., Delhi, 1958



- Schramm, Frank H., Burlington, '34  
 Schuster, Miss Ival M., Dubuque, '41  
 Schwanke, Mrs. Chas., Cedar Falls, 1948  
 Schwanke, Miss Maxine, Cedar Falls, 1958  
 (J) Schwarz, Robert, Davenport, 1960  
 Scobey, Mrs. Bessie, Mt. Vernon, 1953  
 Scott, Frederic R., Richmond, Va., 1950  
 Scott, Dr. Thos. G., Urbana, Ill., 1937  
 Serbousek, Miss Lillian, Cedar Rapids, 1931  
 Shields, Mrs. David H., Grinnell, '46  
 Sieh, James G., Spirit Lake, 1951  
 (S) Silver, Mrs. Ralph, Lamoni, 1956  
 Smith, Miss Helen, Ames, 1951  
 Smith, Miss Irene M., Des Moines, 1958  
 Smith, Mrs. Rolland, Winthrop, 1952  
 (HC) Spiker, Chas. J., Branchport, N.Y., 1923  
 Spring, Mrs. Florence J., Cedar Falls, 1958  
 Stauffer, John A., Reynoldsville, Penna., 1958  
 Steffen, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest W., Cedar Rapids, 1942 and 1958  
 Stempel, Mr. and Mrs. M. E., Ottumwa, 1958  
 Stober, Mrs. R. W., Charles City, 1959  
 (J) Stoneman, Rollie, Fayette, 1959  
 Stoner, Mrs. Lillian C., Albany, N.Y., 1945  
 (J) Stratman, Tom, Davenport, 1959  
 Strawn, Mrs. John T., Jr., Vinton, 1957  
 Strickland, J. W., Jr., Mt. Vernon, 1945  
 Tarr, Miss Margherita, Ames, 1946  
 Tennant, Joyce C., Chariton, 1955  
 Terlouw, J. W., University Park, 1950  
 Thomas, Mrs. O. S., Rock Rapids, 1929  
 Thomsen, Leo A., Calgary, Alberta, 1958  
 (J) Thomsen, Timothy A., Calgary, Alberta, 1958  
 Thornburg, Mrs. Ross J., Tucson, Ariz., 1937  
 Thornton, Mrs. P. C., Storm Lake, 1951  
 Tobin, John, Vinton, 1938  
 Toyne, Mrs. George W., Muscatine, 1952  
 Tri-City Bird Club, Davenport, 1949  
 Turnbull, Mrs. H. W., Diagonal, '44  
 Turner, Mrs. Stella, Clarinda, 1957  
 Upp, Mrs. Orville, Ottumwa, 1950  
 Van Alstine, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Gilmore City, 1957  
 Vane, Dr. L. F., Cedar Rapids, 1958  
 Vane, Dr. and Mrs. Robt. F., Cedar Rapids, 1940 and 1946  
 Vaughn, E. C., Shenandoah, 1954  
 Veenstra, Glenn, Des Moines, 1958  
 Von Ohlen, Dr. Floyd W., Fairfield, 1950  
 (J) Vosseller, Bruce, Plainfield, 1959  
 Walker, Pearle C., Ottumwa, 1958  
 (S) Waterloo Audubon Society, Waterloo, 1953  
 Watson, S. A., Oskaloosa, 1953  
 Watts, Blanche V., Spencer, 1960  
 Weaver, Miss Gertrude S., Sioux City, 1946  
 Weber, Alois John, Keokuk, 1929  
 Weller, Dr. Milton, Ames, 1958  
 Wershofen, Miss Pauline, Cedar Rapids, 1954  
 Weston, Henry G., Jr., San Jose, Calif., 1952  
 Whitmus, Mrs. Harold V., Lincoln, Nebr., 1959  
 Whittaker, Bess, Iowa City, 1957  
 Willcockson, Lynn, Des Moines, 1952  
 Williams, Chester W., Wellesley, Mass., 1946  
 (J) Williams, Deborah, Jesup, 1960  
 Willis, Miss Myra G., Cedar Rapids, 1940  
 (J) Wilson, Jerry, Woodward, 1959  
 Wogen, Elmer M., Estherville, 1957  
 (HC) Wolden, B. O., Estherville, 1923  
 Wolden, Mrs. B. O., Estherville, 1939  
 Wolf, Mrs. Matt, Jefferson, 1960  
 Wood, Mrs. F. F., Keokuk, 1959  
 Worley, George, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1956  
 Worrall, Mrs. Ted, West Branch, 1960  
 (J) Yeast, Mike, Davenport, 1960

Youker, David E., Marshalltown,  
1959  
Youngworth, Wm. G., Sioux City, '26

Zihlman, Mrs. John J., Fairfield,  
1954

#### LIBRARIES

Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Du-  
buque, 1931  
Cornell College Library, Mt. Ver-  
non, 1956  
Davenport Public Museum, Daven-  
port, 1959  
Iowa State Traveling Library, Des  
Moines, 1940  
Library, Iowa State Teachers Col-  
lege, Cedar Falls, 1939  
Library, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C., 1931  
McGill University Library, Mont-  
real, Que., 1932  
Public Library, Cedar Rapids, 1931  
Public Library, Council Bluffs, 1931  
Public Library, Davenport, 1947

Public Library, Des Moines, 1955  
Public Library, Keokuk, 1958  
Public Library, Sioux City, 1931  
Saint Joseph Museum, St. Joseph,  
Mo., 1959  
State College of Washington Li-  
brary, Pullman, Wash., 1945  
University Libraries, Iowa City,  
1957  
University of Illinois Library, Ur-  
bana, Ill., 1942  
University of Minnesota Library,  
Minneapolis, Minn., 1954  
University of Missouri Library,  
Columbia, Mo., 1959  
University of South Dakota Libra-  
ries, Vermillion, S. Dak., 1958

We are reprinting the membership list after a two-year interval. The Editor lacked time for analyzing the list as to the number of members in different counties and areas of the state, but it would have been interesting. In typing up the new list we were impressed by the substantial increase in membership and the many new members who joined in 1959 and so far in 1960. If this trend continues (let's work on it!), we should have a much larger organization in the future. It goes without saying that both Secretary and Editor would like to have the list as correct as possible. Any errors in spelling of names, years of joining or places of residence should be reported at once.

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